



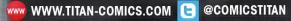
SSASSINS CREED

TRIAL BY FIRE

Now that Charlotte has seen all the events her ancestor Tom Stoddard was part of, she realizes that the team have been operating under a mistaken assumption... one that could cost Galina and Xavier their lives!

With the safety of the cell in jeopardy, it's time for Charlotte to find out if she really has what it takes to be a member of the Assassin Brotherhood...

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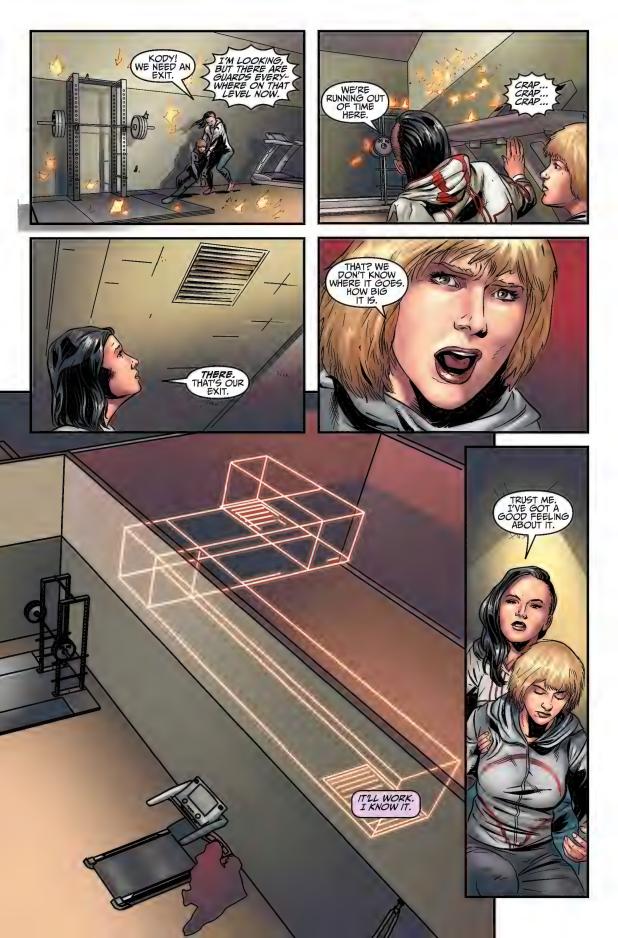
















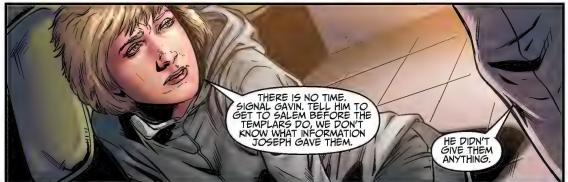






















TRIAL BY FIRE

PART 5 OF 5

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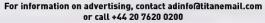
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NEXT ON SALE MARCH SSUE





BRAND NEW ARC, BRAND NEW MISSION...

In the first issue of a brand new story arc, Charlotte, Galina and Kody are reeling from the loss of Xavier. Isolated, under threat, and being watched, they need something to hope for... but can Charlotte reconcile herself to the realities of the dark and dangerous world she has found herself in?









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SALEM

THE END, THE AFTERMATH AND THE LEGACY...

n the early months of 1693, the last of the trials in Salem were taking place. The fervor of the first hearings had dwindled, and the court of Over and Terminer had been dissolved by Governor Phipps in October of the previous year. As the court slowly worked through the charges laid at the feet of those who remained in prison, public support for the trials diminished, and it seemed that the townspeople were slowly waking up to the horrors they had perpetrated. By May of 1693, all those still in prison on charges of witchcraft were released and pardoned.

The year of madness had ended. Lives had been lost. Strangely, however, the lives of the "afflicted girls" – the accusers responsible for the majority of the charges, continued much as they would have done had they never decided to portray themselves as victims. While the dissolving of the court brought a certain amount of closure to the events of 1692 and 1693, it is interesting to note that only one of the "afflicted" girls ever apologized for her part in the deaths of innocent people.

Ann Putnam Jr had accused sixty-two people of witchcraft, and finally issued

a public apology over a decade later, in 1706. Interestingly, her apology was couched in religious terms. She professed herself to be extremely sorry, and believed that, "It was a great delusion of Satan that deceived me in that sad time." The irony would be laughable, if it weren't so awful.

While none of the other girls accepted any blame at any point in their lives, twelve members of the jury did concede that their actions were "sadly deluded and mistaken." Samuel Parris did allow that he "may have been mistaken," in 1694, but the damage to his reputation had already been done, and he was replaced as minister for Salem Village in 1696. His reticence may have been due in part to the fact that his daughter, Betty Parris, was one of the first girls to make any accusations. Betty herself never faced any censure for her part in the trials, and the events had little effect on her at all. She went on to marry and have four children, never being persecuted for her behavior.

William Stoughton had been appointed Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of Massachusetts by Governor Phips, and was head judge of the court of Oyer and Terminer



The Salem Village Witchcraft Victims' Memorial of Danvers (formerly called Salem) was dedicated in 1992 and stands as a reminder that each generation must confront intolerance and "witch hunts" and must always seek the truth, as represented by weighty granite used in the construction of the monument. Commissioned to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the beginning of the hysteria.

until it was dissolved. While many of his decisions were questionable, he was generally held to be a fair man. This was made very clear when Governor Phips attempted to shift his portion of the blame onto Stoughton following the change in public opinion. He did this by chastising Stoughton in a letter to the King of England. This tactic backfired, as Phips was recalled to England, where he died. Stoughton succeeded him as Governor of Massachusetts and served until his death in 1701.

The greatest indication of the horror the members of the community felt for their actions came in October 1711, when a Reversal of Attainder was signed into law by the Massachusetts legislature. Attainder, in English law, is the metaphorical "stain" caused by high treason or capital crimes. It essentially stripped the receiver of their rights. The order for reversal nullified all the judgments cast against the majority of those convicted. It was also decreed that reparations were to be paid to the

families and heirs. A sum totalling almost £600 was distributed, though only to those families that had specifically asked for it. The Reversal of Attainder applied only to those specifically named, and was not exhaustive. Over time, this oversight would be recified, but when Elizabeth Johnson wrote to the committee asking that her name be included, as she too had been condemned, the committee demurred, on the basis that the business was finished with. It is unknown as to whether Johnson ever managed to clear her name.

In 1957, the Massachusetts Governor signed another bill into law, officially apologizing for the Salem Witch Trials and clearing the names of the remaining accused, though not stating them explicitly. This law was amended in 2001 to correct this error. Included in the correction was the name Bridget Bishop, finally cleared over three hundred years after she was the first person to be hanged.

THE END..





